

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE next ordinary meeting of the above Branch will be held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday, October 31st, at 7.20 P.M.; R. W. COE, Esq., F.R.C.S., President.

R. S. FOWLER, } *Hon. Secs.*
C. STEELE, }

N.B.—In last week's notice, Tuesday was inadvertently inserted for Thursday.

SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held at the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Monday, November 4th, at 2 o'clock. Dinner at 5 P.M., to which each member may introduce friends.

Gentlemen intending to be present, or having papers to read, are requested to communicate with the Secretary at their earliest convenience.

SAMUEL WOOD, *Hon. Sec.*

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT MEETING.

A MEETING of this Branch was held on Thursday, October 10th, at the White Hart Inn, Reigate. Twenty-two gentlemen were present. Mr. NAPPER, as President of the South-Eastern Branch, first occupied the chair; but, after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, he vacated it, and called upon Dr. DOWN of Earlswood to preside.

The subject of the proposed alteration in the number of the meetings of the Branch was again discussed; and it was eventually arranged, on the motion of Dr. Holman, that it should be referred to the Honorary Secretary to settle, after conferring with the Secretaries of the other District Branches.

Papers, etc.—1. Mr. MAUNDER read a paper On Ligature of a Main Vessel to control Inflammation in important Structures. [The paper has been received for publication.]

2. Mr. CHRISTOPHER HEATH read the Notes of a Case of Hæmorrhagic Diathesis, which he had been able to trace through five generations of the family. [The paper has been received for publication.]

3. Dr. HOLMAN, in the absence of the author, read a paper by Dr. WALTERS on a case occurring in the Reigate Cottage Hospital in which he had recently performed Ovariectomy.

4. Dr. HOLMAN gave the history of a man in whom a Tracheotomy-tube, which had been worn for several years, became detached from its ring and slipped into the trachea. After enlarging the tracheal opening, Dr. Holman was able, with a pair of forceps, to free the tube, and, after some unsuccessful attempts, was able to catch hold and withdraw it through the wound. The patient subsequently progressed satisfactorily, and was shewn to the meeting still wearing a tube.

5. Mr. MAUNDER exhibited specimens of some Arteries which he had recently ligatured; and gave a brief history of the cases.

6. Dr. DOWN exhibited and explained the action of a Registering or Tell-tale Clock.

Next Meeting.—It was arranged that the next meeting should be held at Croydon on Thursday, December 12th; and that Dr. Sutherland be requested to take the chair.

Dinner.—The dinner took place at 6 P.M.; Dr. Down occupied the chair, and twenty of those present at the meeting attended.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE first meeting for the present session was held at the Midland Institute, on October 10th, at three o'clock. Present: S. BERRY, Esq., President, in the Chair; and forty-three members and visitors.

Contributions.—1. Mr. THOMAS UNDERHILL (Tipton) exhibited an Ovarian Tumour, weighing, with contents of cysts, thirty-five pounds, removed on Thursday, October 3rd. The chief interest in the specimen was, that it was made up of a number of cysts, varying in size from a marble to a small orange, and containing fluid of various colour and consistence. The tumour, when felt through the abdominal wall, gave an impression of the disease being malignant. The case, so far, was going on well.

2. Mr. VINCENT JACKSON (Wolverhampton) exhibited two Calculi removed the morning of the meeting, one weighing six drachms, from a

little boy aged 6 years, extracted after lateral lithotomy; the second, weighing an ounce, from a man aged 68 years, by median lithotomy and bilateral section of the prostate gland. Lithotripsy was deemed inadvisable, on account of extensive disease of the bladder.

3. Dr. BALTHAZAR FOSTER exhibited a specimen illustrating the use of the Sphygmograph in the Diagnosis of Aneurism—an aneurism of the left subclavian artery, in its first stage, diagnosed from a study of the pulse-traces only. The case was under observation for nearly two years, and the modifications in the form of the left radial pulse were illustrated by diagrams. The changes in the form of the pulse-traces were considered by Dr. Foster to be due to the influence of the coagula in the sac, and not to the action of the elasticity of the aneurismal walls in modifying the blood-movement.

4. Mr. GAMGEE exhibited a new way of treating Stumps immediately after Amputation. An India-rubber bag is slipped over the end of the stump, and tightly embraces the limb above the amputation. The air is exhausted from this by an air-pump, the discharge passing down a tube into a bottle, to some disinfecting material. Mr. Gamgee gave the details of a case in which he had employed this apparatus with perfect success.

Medical Officers of Clubs.—A report from the Council was read, on the subject of the pay of medical officers of clubs, referred to them for consideration at the annual meeting.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1867.

JOHN SIMON, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT opened the session by presenting the new volume of *Transactions* to the Society.

Mr. BRYANT exhibited a Cartilaginous Tumour in a Femur amputated from a woman aged 34. The tumour had been growing about three years, and seemed to spring from the periosteum. The origin of the disease was traced to a blow on the part. The specimen was referred to the Committee on Morbid Growths.

Mr. BRUCE showed a specimen from the Chest-wall and Lung of the man shot recently in Bloomsbury (*see* Mr. Erichsen's lecture, page 329). The bullet made a valvular opening, so that there was no emphysema of the areolar tissue, though the pleura was full of air. In the lung, a very large vessel had been laid open; yet the hæmorrhage was very slight.

Mr. SPENCER WATSON shewed a Blood-cyst of the Thyroid Gland in a living person. It had existed nearly twelve years, and occupied the whole side of the neck, displacing the parts, and causing sloughing of the skin. A pint of bloody fluid was withdrawn, with relief to the symptoms of pressure; but much hæmorrhage, and suppuration, followed. The cyst recurred a year afterwards. It was again punctured; and a seton was introduced, under which treatment it nearly disappeared—leaving, however, considerable oozing of bloody fluid, and an enlarged gland under the jaw. The larynx and trachea remained displaced; but this caused little uneasiness, and no serious symptoms.—Mr. CURLING related a somewhat similar case, in which the injection of a very strong solution of iodine effected a cure. A series of cases of this nature was published many years ago in the *Archives Générales de Médecine*.—THE PRESIDENT also referred to a case in which a formation with numerous cysts in the thyroid body was cured by repeated tapping. He regarded the blood in the fluid as accidental.—Mr. BRYANT referred to a case in which great hæmorrhage followed the puncture of such a cyst—which, however, proved curative.

Dr. HILLIER and Mr. THOMAS SMITH showed a case of Congenital Absence of some of the Costal Cartilages and of the Ribs for about three square inches on one side from the sternum to the axilla. The pectoralis major was also deficient. The movements of the heart and lung could be plainly seen. The lung protruded in forced expiration; and the heart could almost be grasped.

Dr. DUFFIN and Dr. MILLS showed a specimen from a case in which Colotomy was performed for Obstruction of the Bowels from ulceration of the colon.

Dr. GREENHOW related a case of Addison's Disease. The Suprarenal Capsules, which he exhibited, were completely converted into the usual morbid tissue, but were much smaller than usual. The patient had been under Dr. Greenhow's observation for about two years.

Dr. MURCHISON showed the Suprarenal Capsules of a case in which all the usual symptoms of Addison's disease had been present, except the bronzing of the skin. One small patch only of discoloration was

that subscriptions could not be obtained unless the privilege of recommending patients were annexed to them. Now I know this to be a great delusion. Is it probable that the sort of people who maintain the charities in England contribute their money for the purpose of obtaining a "privilege"? Was this the motive which prompted the gifts to the Coventry weavers—to the poor Indian rice-growers—or to the Lancashire spinners?

But how do the facts stand? I imagine that many of the privileged hospitals in London envy the subscription list and donations of the Royal Free Hospital, although not enjoying the *prestige* of a school, or of a fashionable staff. Some of the largest subscription lists in England look insignificant enough by the side of that of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, though the town is not rich; yet on the fly-leaf of its reports I read that noble sentence, "that the selection of patients who are to be admitted, shall be regulated solely by a regard to the relative urgency and severity of their ailments." In this town there is a children's hospital, now in its seventh year. The governors have no privilege whatever, not even that of electing the medical officers. The annual subscription list already amounts to nearly £1100. There is, then, no reason for the averment that the public are not ready to support hospitals for their own sake, as necessary public charities.

I must not lengthen this letter by further remarks. It appears to me that the time has come for taking the verdict of our brethren on the question; and I propose, in pursuance of this belief, to open a discussion upon it at the Oxford meeting of the Association, should there be a section devoted to the general policy of the profession.

I am, etc., T. P. HESLOP, M.D.

October 1867.

IS PHTHISIS A ZYMOTIC DISEASE?

SIR,—A man may as well claim to be the founder of the Pyramids of Cheops, as to be the author of the "idea" that phthisis is an infectious disease. Time out of mind, the inhabitants of southern Europe have firmly believed such to be the case; and the executors of many a deceased "consumptive" have had to pay heavily for the garniture contaminated by the poisonous breath of their friends. Even in this country the belief is not uncommon, though no scientific or other sufficient arguments have been adduced to support it.

But when Dr. W. Budd brings forward his zymotic theory of phthisis, he does so not as one who hazards casually a mere doubt or guess, but as one who is prepared to deploy a host of arguments for its defence, and to combat foot by foot the received doctrines on the subject.

I am, etc., JOHN BEDDOE, M.D.

Clifton, October, 1867.

SIR,—With respect to tubercle being a zymotic disease, I can testify that the idea existed many years ago in the mind of the late Mr. Burdett, who formerly practised in this town. It is about sixteen years since he ceased from active practice; and, as far back as twelve years ago, I often conversed with him, and listened with pleasure to the relation of his "experiences," gained during nearly forty years of hard work. He most thoroughly believed that phthisis could be transmitted by the breath from one person to another, and used to give many instances confirmatory of this belief. Consequently, he objected to any one sleeping with a consumptive patient, or to young people being employed as nurses, and insisted upon plenty of fresh air being admitted to the patient's room.

It is not difficult to believe that zymotic matter may be exhaled from the lungs of a tuberculous patient, which, falling on ground predisposed to receive it, may generate the disease in an apparently healthy individual.

I am, etc., J. M. HEWARD.

Stamford, October 1867.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.—At a meeting of the College, on the 16th instant, the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*—J. Spence. *Treasurer*—J. Gairdner, M.D. *Librarian*—A. Inglis, M.D. *Secretary*—J. Simson, M.D. *President's Council*—J. S. Combe, M.D.; A. Wood, M.D.; J. Dunsmure, M.D.; J. D. Gillespie, M.D.; W. Walker; H. D. Littlejohn; *ex officio*, J. Gairdner, M.D. *Examiners*—J. Simson, M.D.; W. Dumbreck, M.D.; A. Inglis, M.D.; R. Omond, M.D.; J. Dunsmure, M.D.; P. D. Handyside, M.D.; J. D. Gillespie, M.D.; H. D. Littlejohn, M.D.; P. H. Watson, M.D.; D. Wilson, M.D.; J. Smith, M.D.; D. M. C. L. Argyll Robertson, M.D. *Assessors to Examiners*—S. Combe, M.D.; J. Syme; W. Brown; A. Hunter, M.D. *Conservator of Museum*—W. R. Sanders, M.D. *Officer*—J. Dickie.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN WIGHTMAN OF YORK.

WE receive with great regret the announcement of the death of Mr. John Wightman, F.R.C.S.E., which took place at his residence in York on Friday morning, October 18th. The local paper writes: "The great urbanity of his manner and amiability of his character endeared him to all who knew him, and his remarkable talent and skill in surgery secured him a reputation very rarely equalled. The soundness of his judgment in consultation, in both medical and surgical cases, was well known; and his death will cause a blank difficult to fill up. He died from the effects of a railway accident which occurred near Thirsk, when the night mail train ran into a goods train a few weeks ago, by which one of his legs was bruised and ultimately mortified."

Mr. Wightman was a member of the Association, and a thoroughly upright man. He was in practice many years at Cawood, but spent the last thirteen years of his life in York.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following members of the College, having been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted as such on October 17th:—

Roberts, Stewart Blacker, M.D. Aber., Selhurst Park, South Norwood: diploma of membership dated November 26th, 1847

Taylor, James, Wargrave, Henley-on-Thames: May 8th, 1840

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, October 17th, 1867.

Hullah, Robert, St. Thomas's Hospital
Marwell, Edward Cleaver, 17, Cambridge Road, Hammersmith
Nutt, Charles, Royal Hospital, Portsmouth

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—

Bostock, Alfred Stileman, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Rouch, James Ryall, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Smith, George William, Guy's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

OWEN, A. L., B.A., M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital.
ROBINSON, Charles H., L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy to the Ledwich School of Medicine.

BIRTH.

AUBIN. On October 20th, at Great Eccleston, near Garstang, the wife of Thomas J. Aubin, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PIGOTT, John Alfred, Esq., second son of the late Samuel James Pigott, Esq., of Dublin, to Leontine Honoria, eldest daughter of Michael Ryan, M.D., of Dublin, at St. Stephen's Church, on October 17th.
RAINS, Samuel, Esq., Surgeon, of Hulme, Manchester, to Catherine, only daughter of William REDFERN, Esq., of Derby, on October 9th.

DONATION.—Mr. Thomas Walker of Canard has just presented £1000 to the Sydney Infirmary.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the annual stated meeting, held on the 18th of October, 1867, the following officers were elected for the year 1867-68:—*President*—Fleetwood Churchill. *Censors*—Samuel Gordon, V.P.; William Moore, Wensley Bond Jennings, Arthur W. Foot. *Treasurer*—H. L. Dwyer. *Registrar*—Lombe Athill. *Honorary Librarian*—T. W. Belcher. *Librarian on Dun's Foundation*—H. J. Fennell. *Representative on the Medical Council*—Aquila Smith. *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence*—R. Travers. *Agent to Dun's Estate*—R. U. Roberts. *Examiners in Midwifery*—J. Ringland, Geo. Johnston. At the same meeting the following Licentiate were duly elected Fellows:—Marcus Eustace, Thomas Hayden, James Little; and the following gentlemen were duly elected Honorary Fellows:—Sir J. F. Oliffe, M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond.; Wm. Farr, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L. The President and Fellows proceeded to elect a King's Professor of Midwifery, on the Foundation of Sir Patrick Dun; and a ballot having taken place, Dr. E. B. Sinclair, a Fellow of the College, was declared duly elected. This was the first election held under the Amended School of Physic Act of 1867, and the attendance of Fellows was numerous, over thirty being present.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
 TUESDAY Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
 WEDNESDAY .. St. Mary's, 2 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.
 THURSDAY St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.
 FRIDAY Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
 SATURDAY St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock (Clinical Demonstrations and Operations), 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters and Communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

Communications as to the transmission of the JOURNAL should be sent to MR. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course, not necessarily for publication.

We have to thank Dr. McIntyre (Odiham) for his interesting enclosure, of which we have availed ourselves.

THE BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

IN last week's JOURNAL, the notice of the next ordinary meeting of the Branch made that meeting for Tuesday, instead of Thursday, October 31st.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news and other matters of medical interest:—The Carlisle Examiner; The Quebec Morning Chronicle; The Patriot; The Dublin Express; The Hampshire Telegraph; The Wigton Advertiser; The Leader.

PROVINCIAL WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES.

SIR,—Your correspondent of October 12th, upon Provincial Workhouse Infirmary, makes a mistake, which, I think, ought to be corrected. The medical officer of the Bristol Workhouse, to which, I suppose, he refers, though it is situated six miles from Clifton, is paid a salary of £210 per annum instead of £70. The medical officer of the Clifton Workhouse, containing upwards of seven hundred inmates, receives £100 per annum.
 I am, etc.,
 Bristol, October 1867.

ANOTHER POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICER.

DENS SAPIENTIE (Soho Square).—In 1866, it is stated that 21 dental students had registered; we are unable to announce the number who have registered this October, as it is understood that several will go in for membership as well as for the Dental Licence of the College of Surgeons.

THE CASE OF THE BANDSMAN McDONNELL.

SIR,—May I ask the favour of your inserting the following:—1. In the case of McDonnell, reported in last week's JOURNAL, may not the comparatively small size of the opening of exit of the bullet have been due—partly, at least—to the man's clothes pressing against the skin, and so forming a kind of resistance and support, thereby preventing the integument from yielding to the onward pressure of the missile?—2. Which is the correct way of spelling the surgical term for a small splinter of bone—say in the singular number—"spiculum" or "spicule"? Is it of the feminine or neuter gender? I find in surgical writings both words used indifferently, even by the same author; and both cannot be right.

October 1867.

* * * Let Virgil answer the second question:

"Et spicula cæca relinquunt

Afixæ venis.

Perhaps Mr. Erichsen will give an opinion on the first.

We are much indebted to Mr. E. W. Witten (York) for the cutting forwarded.

PORTABLE DISPENSING CABINET.

MR. FILMER KIDSTON (Liverpool) has produced a Portable Dispensing Cabinet, which has been submitted for our examination. It is well adapted for many gentlemen of the medical profession, containing every necessary for the compounding of medicines, and being so neat and compact in appearance, that it forms a handsome piece of furniture, which, far from disfiguring a practitioner's study, and giving it the air of a chemist's shop, resembles a book-case, and may thus, when desired, be introduced into the ordinary consulting-room of the general practitioner. The front and ends are of solid French-polished Spanish mahogany, the carcass of deal, all prepared suitable for any climate. The dimensions are 6 ft. 8 in. high, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, and 2 ft. from back to front. The top cornice is hollow, forming a long cupboard for articles, as leg-splints, etc. The small pilasters on each side open as doors, and the insides are fitted with shelves. The centre is enclosed by two folding doors, together with the back divided into compartments, to receive one hundred and twenty-eight flint glass-stoppered bottles, and stone pots, various sizes, all handsomely labelled in gold, and four small drawers at bottom, for scales, etc. The bottom pedestal is fitted with eight large drawers, partitioned for phials, bottles, corks, etc., making them equal to twenty of the usual size chemists' drawers. The cupboards at each size are fitted with strong shelves, for mortars, etc. The fronts of the drawers are furnished with strong brass drop handles, and the cupboards secured by good locks and bolts.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements should be forwarded direct to the Printing-Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. Richards, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

MR. GLOVER (Dorington).—On the first opportunity.

DR. THOMAS.—The subjects for the Prize Essays may be known on application to the Secretary of the College.

NUTRITION AND NURSING IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE: A MORAL FOR WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES.

DR. GRAILY HEWITT says, in his essay on *Nutrition the Basis of the Treatment of Disease*:—"With some few exceptions, death is always preceded by exhaustion. The natural forces of the body become weakened in some way or other; another step downwards, and the body ceases to live. Its mechanism is sometimes so disturbed or disarranged, that resuscitation is in no way possible; but the mechanism being intact, the restorative power of food is great to an almost incredible extent. Nature herself frequently suggests the remedy, calls loudly for food, and will not be denied. The indication is then plain enough. But when exhaustion is great, appetite gone, consciousness itself perhaps well nigh extinct, it is under these circumstances that a knowledge of the extraordinary remedial action of nourishment is of vital importance. To place within the alimentary tube something which it may easily take up, and which the body may, with what little power is still left to it, convert into new force—to do this at the right moment, and in the right way, is often an exercise of consummate skill and ability. The body is enabled thus to retain its hold on life. The deadly coldness gives place to genial warmth, the flickering pulse becomes steady, the light anew sparkles in the eye; for a time, at all events, the bitterness of death has passed.

"These are the considerations which really lead us to attach so much importance in the treatment of disease to the services of the well-trained nurse. Of late years, a very great advance has been made in regard to the efficiency of medical treatment, owing much to the skilled nursing which is now becoming more and more valued as an essential part of the medical treatment the patient is to receive. It is in vain that food and medicines are ordered, and a well-arranged system of treatment devised, unless provision be made for their regular administration. The importance attached to good nursing by those who lead professional opinion is to be regarded as an indication of the growing trust on their part in the curative influence and power of food; for although the functions of the nurse are by no means limited to the administration of food, it is very certain that in all critical cases careful detailed attention in this particular is that which is most needed, and which constitutes a chief part of the duties with which she is entrusted."

MR. BARTLETT (Birmingham).—1. Thanks. 2. It is still a desideratum with us—the necessary limit of space.

KING'S COLLEGE.—In the patient of Mr. Jones of Jersey, the scapula only was removed, leaving an useful arm. The girl from whom it was removed was shown at a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. The preparation is in the museum of the College of Surgeons.

MR. JONATHAN HUTCHINSON.—By all means.

THE *Leader* of October 19th contains a very able article on Provincial Workhouse Infirmary, founded on the recent reports and articles in this JOURNAL.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, ETC., have been received from:—

Mr. J. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham (with enclosure); The Registrar-General of England; Professor Sarazin, Strasbourg (with enclosure); Dr. J. H. Hill (with enclosure); Mr. D. E. Bernard; Mr. Southam, Manchester; Mr. Samuel Rains, Hulme; Dr. C. J. B. Williams; The Registrar-General of Ireland; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Mr. T. Holmes; Mr. R. S. Fowler, Bath; Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson (with enclosure); Mr. T. Spencer Wells; Dr. W. Taylor, Edinburgh (with enclosure); Mr. C. F. Maunder; Dr. Heslop, Birmingham (with enclosure); Mr. Ralston, Bristol; Mr. J. M. Heward, Stamford; Dr. Prior, Bedford (with enclosure); Mr. Bartlett, Birmingham (with enclosure); Dr. Evans, Tynant, Pentrych; Mr. John Taylor, Ticehurst; Dr. McIntyre, Odiham (with enclosure); Mrs. E. Curlin, Brighton; Mr. H. Megget, Scarborough (with enclosure); Mr. St. John Coleman, Melton Mowbray (with enclosure); Mr. James Robertson, Edinburgh (with enclosure); Dr. John Murray (with enclosure); Dr. Foster (with enclosure); Dr. Hughlings Jackson; The Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Mr. J. Waring-Curran, Hastings (with enclosure); Mr. E. W. Witten, York (with enclosure); Mr. C. J. Evans, Northampton (with enclosure); Dr. E. Lankester (with enclosure); Mr. Duclos; Mr. A. L. Owen; Mr. Henry Lee; Dr. William Moore, Dublin; Mr. M. H. Colles, Dublin; Dr. Joseph Rogers (with enclosure); Dr. Lanchester, Croydon (with enclosure); Mr. W. Statham, Belper; Mr. C. Heath; Mr. Mender, Aylesbury (with enclosure); Mr. Tindall; Mr. Kemball Cook; Messrs. Ranken and Co.; Mr. T. M. Stone; Dr. Sieveking; Dr. Keith, Aberdeen; Dr. Edis (with enclosure); Mr. R. Bell; Dr. Stewart; Dr. Acland, Oxford; Mr. Glover, Dorington, Salop (with enclosure); Dr. Beddoe, Clifton (with enclosure); Dr. Leonard Sedgwick (with enclosure); Dr. Charles H. Robinson, Dublin; Dr. Ryan, Dublin; Mr. Philpot, Presteign (with enclosure); The Secretaries of the Western Medical and Surgical Society of London; and Mr. Williams.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Softening of the Stomach in Children in Australia. By Dr. Reid. Melbourne: 1867.
 On Ringworm. By William Smith, M.B. London: 1867.
 The Patenting of Inventions in connection with Medicine. A Letter addressed to the Editor of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. By John Chapman, M.D., M.R.C.P.; and a Prospectus of "Dr. Chapman's Spine-Bags (Patent) for the Treatment of Disease through the agency of the Nervous System, etc." 8vo. Pamphlets. Trübner and Co.
 A Plea for Reform. Birmingham: 1864.
 The Signs and Diseases of Pregnancy. By T. H. Tanner, M.D., F.L.S. Second edition. London: 1867.